

20 SOLDIERS DIE IN TRAIN WRECK

Tender Jumps Track and Cars
Fall from Trestle—Men
Pinned Under the
Wreckage.

HUNDRED WERE INJURED

Three Specials Rushed to
Where the Accident Occurred
—Troops Were on the
Way to Southern
State Fair.

Meridian, Miss., Oct. 19.—Twenty soldiers of Companies 39 and 170, United States Coast Artillery, were killed and about one hundred others injured this afternoon when a special troop train on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad crashed through a trestle near Stallene, Miss. Division Superintendent Pigford of the Mobile & Ohio, in a report sent to the headquarters of the road, at Mobile, gives this number as the extent of the casualties.

The wreck was caused by the engine tender jumping the track when about two hundred feet from a trestle. The engine was not derailed and passed over the trestle. The tender broke loose from the engine, however, and, with the baggage car and three coaches, plunged twenty-five feet to the ground.

At 9 o'clock to-night sixteen bodies had been taken from the wreckage, and Superintendent Pigford said he was sure four more bodies were in the debris, which will not be cleared away for twenty-four hours.

According to an unofficial report received here the dead include: Joseph Teben, Ernest Parquette, Clyde Teel, H. B. Bishop, G. C. Burlington, Joseph Providence, W. H. Brim, Goodes, Remsen, Gruckle, Acres.

Captain Johnson, of the 8th Regiment Band; Corporal Kohler, Corporal Chelowski, Van Stebbins, private; one body, unidentified, with initials "H. T." on cap.

One hundred and seventy-nine soldiers were on the special train. They were from Fort Morgan and Fort Barancas and were on their way to Meridian to participate in the Mississippi-Alabama joint state fair.

The men had gone to Mobile early Sunday, and at noon their ill-fated special left Mobile. As meagre news of the wreck filtered into Meridian a special relief train bearing physicians and nurses left for the scene. Other trains left from Mobile and Whistler, Ala.

The coaches were well filled, and when the three cars plunged through the trestle the men had little chance to escape. The dead and injured were entangled in a twisted mass of wreckage, making it difficult to remove dead bodies or rescue injured.

All were privates and members of Company 170, Coast Artillery, U. S. A., except Remsen.

A. MORTIMER SINGER MARRIES IN ENGLAND

Bride of Well Known American
Resident Abroad Miss Pilla-
voine, a Nurse.

London, Oct. 19.—A. Mortimer Singer, a well known American, who now resides in London, and Miss Pilla-voine, the nurse who attended him during his convalescence after his aeroplane accident at Cairo in 1910, were married on Saturday in the Parish Church of Hove, Brighton, C. F. Pollock, the balloonist, acted as best man, and Sir David Ferrier, emeritus professor of neuropathology, King's College, London, gave the bride away. After the wedding there was a breakfast and reception aboard Mr. Singer's yacht Modena.

Mr. Singer at the time of the accident had both legs and one arm fractured. Only the year before he had a narrow escape while ballooning.

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BABY INCUBATOR MAN WEDS; DIES

Dr. Sol Fischel Victim of Acute
Indigestion Soon After
Bridal Feast in
Hotel Astor.

MARRIAGE A SURPRISE

Made Fortune by Exhibiting
Device for Rearing Infants at
Coney Island and Exposi-
tions Throughout
the Country.

Dr. Sol Fischel, perfecter of the infant incubator, died early yesterday morning in his apartments in the Hotel Brocton, No. 3 East 27th street, a few hours after he had married Miss Anna Winters, of No. 833 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn. Death resulted from an attack of acute indigestion. Mrs. Fischel telephoned to Charles Murray, business manager of her husband's concern, in his apartments in the Hotel Martinique, and he advised her to call in Dr. Maurice M. Bergen, of No. 327 East 10th street. Dr. Bergen worked unavailingly over Dr. Fischel for two hours.

Police Headquarters and the Coroner's office were notified that the death was suspicious, and Coroner Holtzner performed an autopsy and said that Dr. Fischel had died from acute indigestion.

Wedding a Surprise.

According to Mr. Murray, he was surprised when the doctor told him at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning that he was going to be married to-morrow, owing to the fact that he thought the doctor was a confirmed bachelor. He told his wife, and was again surprised when at 11 o'clock Dr. Fischel, accompanied by his bride-to-be, entered the offices of the company at No. 22 East 17th street and told Murray that they had decided not to wait until to-morrow, but would be married as soon as they procured the license.

A hurried trip to Brooklyn was made, the license obtained, and Dr. Fischel, his bride-to-be and Mr. Murray adjourned to the Hotel Martinique for luncheon. During the meal Murray commented on the fact that Dr. Fischel ate little or nothing.

After the meal Dr. Fischel and the young woman went to a synagogue in 7th street, between First and Second avenues, according to Murray, where the ceremony was performed. After the ceremony Dr. Fischel, his bride and Mr. and Mrs. Murray had a wedding supper in the Hotel Astor. During this meal the doctor complained of feeling ill, but said it would soon pass away.

At the end of the supper the doctor and his bride went to the Hotel Brocton, where he had engaged a suite of rooms.

Heard of Illness.

Mr. Murray was awakened at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by Mrs. Fischel who telephoned that her husband was dying.

Dr. Fischel was born in Russia forty-three years ago and was an eye specialist in Hungary, where he met Dr. Martin Couney. Together they worked over the development of the infant incubator and perfected a thermostatic regulation of heat. Dr. Fischel came to this country in 1890 and exhibited the incubators at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo.

When Dreamland, Coney Island, opened the doctor took the incubators there and exhibited them up to the time the amusement park was destroyed by fire. He also exhibited them in various parts of the country, and supplied hospitals.

BOY'S DIVE AT LAST FATAL

Lad Who Broke Neck Year Ago
Succumbs in Hospital.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Babylon, L. I., Oct. 19.—Joseph Weeks is dead in the Southside Hospital here from the effects of an accident July 7, 1912. He dove into shallow water and struck the bottom with such force as to break his neck. He would have drowned had it not been for the alertness of Joseph Dovell, a friend, who pulled him ashore.

Weeks' mind remained bright to the last, but he never was able to regain the use of his body. He was always cheerful and hopeful, and no patient in the hospital received more attention from visitors. On several occasions he was wheeled about the village, and he even attended ball games in his reclining chair.

"FADEAWAY" IN SERMON

Clergyman Uses Baseball to
Illustrate Text.

The baseball season has not receded so far that its lore has entirely been forgotten, even in the pulpit. In a sermon delivered at the Union Theological Seminary yesterday morning the "fadeaway" was referred to by the Rev. Dr. Hugh Black, a professor in the institution. He undertook to show that nothing worth while could be reached or accomplished by the short cut. One of his figures of speech was pitching. The budding ball player circumvented the hard years of toil by dreams.

"Most every boy," said Dr. Black, "dreams of the day when he will pitch the great fadeaway, which probably will not fade."

MEXICANS IGNORE COMING ELECTIONS

Look with Indifference and
Cynical Contempt on the
Preparations for Next
Sunday's Contest.

"WHAT'S THE USE?" ASKED

No Congress in Office to Count
the Ballots, as Required
by Law, and Huerta
May Assume Power
to Do So.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Mexico City, Oct. 19.—As the date for the elections—one week from today—approaches, never have the apathy and Mussulmanic fatalism of the Mexican people in political matters been more in evidence. The masses view the preparations for the elections not merely with indifference but with cynical contempt.

Nearly all posters bearing pictures and programmes of candidates have either been torn down or defaced. This is not because all the candidates are personally obnoxious to the people, but because the great majority of Mexicans view the whole proceedings with skepticism. This is particularly the case with regard to the Congressional elections.

"What's the use of our electing Congressmen if the first time they displease the government they are dispossessed and imprisoned?" is the way in which one Mexican put the matter to The Tribune correspondent.

The political atmosphere is heavily charged, however, and if a storm does not break it will be because the masses hold aloof from the electoral contest.

There is considerable curiosity as to the case of General Felix Diaz, but the people look on as they would at a stage play, wondering what the denouement will be—whether Diaz will be allowed to land at Vera Cruz or will be transferred to a warship and put ashore at Tampico after the elections, thus putting him out of the race.

There is no reason to expect that the results of the balloting will be finally decided until weeks after the elections. The law provides that the ballots must be counted and the result announced by Congress. There is no Congress in Mexico, and there will be none until new members are elected coincident with the Presidential election.

It therefore would seem to follow, as one of the candidates has pointed out, that the members-elect of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies must be inducted and these bodies organized before the ballot boxes can be opened.

Just who will pass on the election of Senators and Deputies does not appear to be clearly defined, but those conversant with political affairs believe the judges of the Supreme Court will be called upon to act, or that President Huerta, having assumed unusual powers, will do so himself.

A report current in the capital that General Huerta and General Blanquet, the War Minister, had been announced as candidates in the State of Chiapas with their consent was denied to-day on behalf of General Huerta by Señor Moheno.

Minister Moheno said to-night that the government had not authorized Emeterio De la Garza, Jr., to try to dissuade General Felix Diaz from returning to Mexico, as he is reported to have done at Havana. Señor De la Garza was recently appointed Mexican Consul at Paris, and is on the way to his post there. It is supposed that a reprimand will be sent to him.

Señor Moheno said that advices from Mexican legations in Europe indicate that all the European governments will maintain the same attitude of friendliness toward Mexico as heretofore.

The rebel chieftain Vargas, in the State of Coahuila, has offered to surrender, with four hundred men. All they ask is amnesty and transfer with present rank to the Federal army. The government has granted these conditions, and has instructed General Tellez to act accordingly. It is supposed that the surrender has already been effected.

Señor Moheno confirmed the report of the evacuation of Torreón by the rebels, and said the government expected to receive at any moment news of the reoccupation of the city by the Federals.

Señor Moheno, the Foreign Minister, again denied to-night that the Huerta government had thought of handing his passports to Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American chargé d'affaires. Señor Moheno paid a tribute to Mr. O'Shaughnessy and said that he was performing his mission with tact and was persona grata to the government and in Mexico generally.

Government advices are that Pancho Villa has evacuated Torreón with four thousand men, leaving Calixto Contreras in command.

SANTOS-DUMONT HONORED

Monument Commemorating His
First Flights Dedicated.

Paris, Oct. 19.—Leon Barthou, representing his brother, the Premier, presided at a ceremony at Saint Cloud to-day in connection with the dedication of a monument in commemoration of the achievements of Alberto Santos-Dumont in piloting the dirigible balloon, Saint Cloud, around the Eiffel Tower in 1901, and his first aeroplane flight in 1906. During the course of the celebration he handed to M. Santos-Dumont the cross of the Legion of Honor.

M'CALL THREATENS CITY CARTOONISTS

Tammany Nominee Intimates
Dire Penalties for Them if
He's Elected Mayor, but
Won't Tell Just What.

EDITORIALS, TOO, BLAMED

Candidate, However, Softens
Early Attack on Papers by
Saying News Stories Treat
Him Fairly—Explains
Park Attitude.

There are stormy days ahead for the newspaper cartoonists if Edward E. McCall is chosen Mayor. The Tammany nominee made a veiled threat to that effect yesterday afternoon. He said he didn't like the idea of having his children see him depicted in chains. "I am their natural protector," declared Mr. McCall, "and I must protect my family. If a man is impotent to protect his family under such circumstances it is time we should know it."

Mr. McCall explained that marked copies of newspapers containing cartoons in which he was shown in an unfavorable light were sent to his home. "Judge, how do you expect to get by the cartoon phase of the matter if you are elected Mayor?" he was asked.

Says "Watch Me Cross Bridge."

"Just watch me cross that bridge when I get to it," he replied.

The occasion for the Tammany candidate's complaint was the customary Sunday afternoon audience he holds with reporters.

Mr. McCall's tone was calmer and his attitude less severe than it was in some of his earlier diatribes against the press. He graciously suggested that the news stories of the campaign were usually fair, and placed the blame, in his opinion, on the editorial writers and the cartoonists.

"I don't chafe under criticism when honestly and fairly expressed," he said. "For then it is wholesome and I can fight it. And I don't lose my head about it, as some people say I do. I proclaim against licentiousness in the press. If I were alone and these attacks did not hurt and fret persons dear to me I would not care. I do not believe any community will tolerate it if aroused to what it means. One good sign of a man who has lost his temper is maliciousness."

Asked if he cared to make any reply to Mr. Mitchell's charges of colonization against Tammany, Mr. McCall said:

"That had better be said by Mr. Mitchell to the grand jury. I don't know anything about the charges. I think Mr. Murphy has taken the proper course in writing to District Attorney Whitman. Nobody believes in such stuff, anyway, and now that Mr. Mitchell has made the statement, he should go before the grand jury."

The candidate was questioned about the Dreamland and Rockaway Park deals, to which he said he would have objected, if he had been Mayor, because of the present financial condition of the city.

"My own opinion is that it was bought to replenish the crippled pocketbooks of somebody," he said. "I will have something more to say about crippled babies, of which Mr. Mitchell speaks, when I speak from the stump."

Mr. McCall was asked if he had any engagement to see Mr. Sulzer, or had seen him since his impeachment as Governor. There was a report that Mr. Sulzer was in the city yesterday, but it could not be verified through his friends. Judge McCall said he had not seen the deposed Governor and that he had no engagement to see him at any future time. His attention was directed to a recent statement in a newspaper to the effect that he was present at all conferences between Sulzer and Murphy, prior to the former Governor's break with Tammany Hall.

Believes Sulzer Is Truthful.

"No such statement was ever made by Governor Sulzer," said Judge McCall emphatically. "I am one who yet believes that he tells only the truth, and you will have to give me more evidence to prove that he does not tell the truth. I know he could not have made such a statement."

Mr. McCall referred to the "misrepresentations" in some papers of his remarks, in his recent speeches in Brooklyn, in regard to his objection to the city spending money for seaside parks. He said they had tried to construe his remarks to make it appear that he would be generally opposed to the acquisition of recreation centres by the city, in the event of his becoming Mayor. He declared he had advanced the point purely as a matter of economy, and in view of the present financial condition of the city treasury.

Fire Commissioner Johnson, the Tammany candidate's campaign manager, suggested that the fusionists were trying to create the impression that he was opposed to recreation centres. Mr. McCall interrupted his manager, saying:

"No, Mr. Johnson, I wouldn't attribute that to the fusionists. It is the newspapers that are creating the false impressions. 'The Evening Post' is capable of saying anything about me. It would stop at nothing. But I do not understand why 'The Brooklyn Eagle' should have misrepresented me in that way. They had a representative at the meeting and he was given a transcript

Continued on second page, fourth column.



SIR RUFUS ISAACS GETS LORD CHIEF JUSTICESHIP

First of His Race to Attain
Second Highest Post in
British Legal World.

ALVERSTONE A VISCOUNT

New Attorney General, Sir J. A.
Simon, Forty Years Old and
Already a Great Asset
to His Party.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 20.—After a long delay it is now officially announced that Sir Rufus Isaacs has accepted the appointment of Lord Chief Justice of England in succession to Baron Alverstone, who is created a viscount. Considerable controversy has taken place as to whether Sir Rufus would take the post after the fierce excitement of the Marconi inquiry, but the official news comes as no surprise, and neither does the announcement that Sir John A. Simon, Solicitor General, is to be the new Attorney General and Stanley Owen Buckmaster, K. C., M. P. for the Keighley division of Yorkshire, Solicitor General.

Sir Rufus Isaacs is the first Jew to be Lord Chief Justice, as he was the first of his race to be appointed Attorney General and the first Attorney General to have a seat in the Cabinet. He has reached his exalted position at the age of fifty-three, and there is no question as to his popularity at the bar.

Sir John Simon's rise to fame has been almost as phenomenally rapid. He is now the chief law officer of the crown at the early age of forty. He is a great asset to the Liberal party, and it is said that high political rather than high legal office is his ambition.

The Unionists will make a hot attack on the seat which Sir Rufus vacates at Reading and will probably capture it. The Liberal majority in Reading at the last general election was only 99 in a total of 10,089 votes cast.

The Right Hon. Sir Rufus Isaacs has been Attorney General since 1910. He is the second son of the late Joseph Isaacs, a London merchant, and was born October 10, 1860. He was educated at the University College School, at Brussels and at Hanover. He became a member of the Middle Temple in 1904. Sir Rufus married Miss Alice Cohen, a London merchant's daughter, in 1887.

GIRLS' CLASS IN OVERALLS?

Y. M. C. A. to Instruct Them in
Automobile Repairing.

How to manipulate a monkey-wrench, screwdriver and pliers when something ails the automobile is being taught to women at a class at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Although the fair sex may not join the Y. M. C. A. they may become members of the Young Women's Christian Association and thus become eligible to investigate the inner workings of a motor car.

What do the women wear when they crawl beneath the cars to "hunt trouble"? Hist! No one outside of the class knows. The following, however, was taken from a bulletin announcing the formation of the class:

"In the men's classes the students don overalls and with a bit of waste in their pockets on which to wipe greasy fingers make a thorough study of the automobile. . . . The instruction for women will be just as thorough."

SNOW IN SOUTH AND WEST

October Storms Break Record
for Early Winter Weather.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
St. Louis, Oct. 19.—The first October snow in a quarter of a century fell in the South and in sections of the Middle West to-day. There was a heavy fall in the Red River Valley of North Dakota. An inch of snow covered Fargo and vicinity in half an hour.

Snow is also reported from Bartlettville, Okla., and Pine Bluff, Ark. The storm extended into Mexico, breaking all records for an early snowfall at Rolla.

MRS. PANKHURST TO START HUNGER STRIKE IF DEPORTED; EXPECTS TO DIE; PRESIDENT WILSON TO DECIDE CASE

Calls Conference at White
House To-day—Caminetti
Holds Sunday Hearing
and "Clears Decks."

CONFERS LATE INTO NIGHT

Officials of Bureau, the Secre-
tary of Labor Being Out of
Town, Make Haste by
Reason of Reported Ill
Health of Militant.

CREATES TALK AT CAPITAL

Many High in Government Circles
Favor Admitting English Woman
on Ground That the Principle
of Free Speech Should
Be Maintained.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The President of the United States is to take a hand in deciding the question of whether Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, militant suffragette, of England, shall be admitted to this country.

President Wilson called a conference to-night for early to-morrow with Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor and Commissioner General Caminetti of the Immigration Bureau. High government officials who are believed to know the attitude of the President predicted that Mrs. Pankhurst would be admitted.

Earlier in the day Commissioner Caminetti, after an informal hearing of counsel, had declined to release Mrs. Pankhurst on bond from the Ellis Island immigration station, where she is being confined, pending final action on her appeal from the order of deportation issued in New York yesterday.

Conference at White House.
Mr. Caminetti informally sought the advice of his superiors on the questions at issue and applied to the White House for a conference. The President had been taking a keen interest in the case, realizing the important international phases of the question.

Though the statutes give the Secretary of Labor final authority in immigration cases, Presidents hitherto have indicated the construction they desired placed on such cases.

In view of the early conferences at the White House the formal proceedings in the case will be postponed from 9 o'clock until later in the morning.

Herbert R. Reeves, an attorney, who was engaged by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and Frank S. O'Neill, lawyer, representing the Madison Square Garden management, presented arguments to Commissioner Caminetti to-day, urging a reversal of the deportation order of the board of special inquiry. The Commissioner also read a transcript of the testimony taken in New York before he decided to continue the hearing.

Another reason for the delay was the fact that the Secretary of Labor is out of the city, and his final decision is desired by Mr. Caminetti, although the approval of the Assistant Secretary of Labor would have sufficed. Secretary Wilson will return to Washington to-morrow.

Does Not Fear Hunger Strike.

Commissioner Caminetti announced to-night that he would take up the case the first thing to-morrow morning, to the exclusion of all other business, because of the reported ill health of Mrs. Pankhurst. He denied that he was prompted to hurry the proceedings because of the report that Mrs. Pankhurst had threatened to go on a "hunger strike."

"The bureau, in view of the reported physical condition of the applicant, has been disposed to exercise and has exercised whatever power it had toward facilitating and hastening all proceedings involving the application of Mrs. Pankhurst," said Mr. Caminetti in a formal statement issued to-night. "This has been done, not as an exception in this case, but in accordance with practice wherever it is known that applicants, particularly women, are not in the full enjoyment of health or are in need of special attention."

"With this end in view the principal officers of the bureau remained at headquarters until a late hour last evening. The record not arriving, no counsel for the applicant appearing, no action was taken, but it was made known to the parties interested through the press that the bureau would be ready to listen to any suggestion that it would be proper to receive or to make on a holiday concerning the applicant, the bureau being ready to proceed in this matter on a Sunday in the same capacity and for the same purpose as a court of justice or a judge thereof might."

Not an Emergency Case.

"The bureau having considered the arguments and petition as presented in behalf of applicant finds nothing therein setting forth any reason why any action of this bureau should be taken or order made at this informal hearing for temporary relief pending final adjudication of this appeal such as would be properly considered on a holiday in cases of emergency."

"I feel encouraged in making this

Continued on third page, third column.

"I Could Not Last More than 24
Hours," Says Militant, "and
They Will Carry Me to
My Death."

WROUGHT UP IN HER PRISON

English Suffragette Eats with
Good Appetite, but Nears
State of Nervous Col-
lapse as Hope of Re-
lease Grows Less.

MRS. BELMONT ON ISLAND

She, with Other New York Women
Sympathizers, Goes to Immigration
Quarters and Tries to Cheer
Distressed "Votes for
Women" Champion.

A hunger strike, one which she says she cannot survive more than twenty-four hours from its inception, will be begun by Mrs. Pankhurst to-day if word comes from Washington that her appeal from the order of deportation has been denied.

The stormy petrel of English politics, not deterred by her experiences in Holloway Gaol, announced this intention yesterday in the room in which she is being held at Ellis Island. Three women, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., and Miss Alice Perkins, were told that this radical method of protest against imprisonment would be employed, when they arrived early in the morning to convey expressions of sympathy.

"If I am deported," Mrs. Pankhurst said, "the vessel taking me back will carry me to my death. After five hunger strikes at the beginning of the year I feel that I cannot last much more than twenty-four hours if I enter upon a sixth."

Pale, worn and apparently having lost some of the buoyancy of excitement which sustained her on her arrival here Saturday, Mrs. Pankhurst appeared to have realized at last that the immigration authorities were treating seriously her record as an English "jailbird."

Spirits Sink Perceptibly.

She had been confident that soon after her lawyers, Herbert Reeves, Jr., and Frank S. O'Neill, had made her appeal to the Commissioner General of Immigration the telegraph wires would sing with orders for her release. When the day grew old without any word from the Department of Labor in Washington, Mrs. Pankhurst's spirits sank perceptibly.

The three women who made the early trip to Ellis Island found the militant leader propped up in bed in the sunny room which looks out on the bay. A gray crepe kimono was draped around her, and the remnants of a substantial breakfast showed that the process of self-starvation was a matter of the future.

"Oh, I am so glad to see you!" she exclaimed. She kissed each of them affectionately, and then, remembering that the meeting was not of an ordinary nature, she said:

"But I am a prisoner here, don't forget that. I have been made to realize that. These good ladies—the hospital nurses—must obey the rules, and they have been coming in all during the night to make sure that in some way I had not escaped. At that I had a good sleep."

"What word have you from Washington?" she asked.

Her visitors could only say that nothing was decided.

"Well, I am awaiting word from there. If the decision of the authorities is adverse I will start a hunger strike at once. I never submitted to unjust